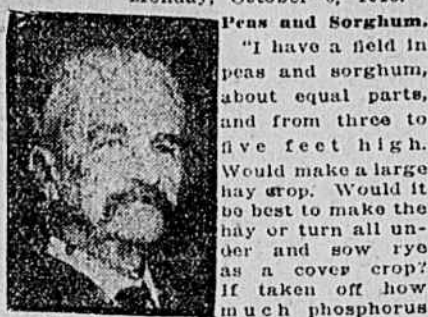


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Monday, October 6, 1913.



W. F. Massey.

Peas and Sorghum.
"I have a field in peas and sorghum, about equal parts, and from three to five feet high. Would make a large hay crop. Would it be best to make the hay or turn all under and sow rye as a cover crop? If taken off how much phosphorus and potash would be removed from the soil. Would you advise, after hay is ready to put in the barn to mix wheat straw with it? Will it make the straw better feed? When is the best time to plant strawberries, and how to prepare the land? I am a young man trying to follow your teachings." Having a crop half sorghum will make it harder and slower to cure the hay, as sorghum does not dry out like corn. But with a crop I would cure it, and when ready to put in the barn in a limp condition it will help to put in layers of wheat straw with it to aid in the final curing. Not that the straw will be improved, but that it will enable the sorghum to cure better. Here, where I live, down near the ocean, we find that November is the best time to set strawberry plants. In your mountain section you had better plant in the spring. Soil for strawberries should be fertile, inclined to hold moisture, and level. What is called second bottom land will make in your section good strawberry soil. They would do well on the lower bottoms, but will be more likely to get caught by frost in spring. The late must be well prepared, and the large growers in the Eastern Tidewater section would use 1,000 pounds of a high grade fertilizer an acre for strawberries, run for two crops and plow under, planting a new patch every fall.

Contents of a Ton of Cotton Seed.
"In one ton of cotton seed how many pounds of hulls, how many pounds of cottonseed meal and how many pounds of oil?" The average is: hulls, 1,000 pounds; cottonseed meal, 544.40 pounds; oil, 400 pounds; hulls, 716.60 pounds; lint, 200 pounds; waste and loss, 30 pounds. Total, 2,600 pounds.

There will be some variation with different samples of seed, and in different seasons, but the above is about the average of a number of investigations.

Selecting Seed Corn in the Field.
"Can I not get better seed by taking the ears from productive stalks and those of proper stature in the field than by merely selecting from the general mass?" In taking seed in the field, if I take from a stalk that has two ears and it, which ear will be best? Certainly, selection in the field is better than selection from the crib. But still it is an imperfect way. You may find corn plants that are typical of the best in yield and stature, but the corn has been set by the pollen from less desirable plants all around it; for corn does not do much of the seed fertilization with its own pollen, as the pollen that it is blown around on other stalks, instead of falling on its own. This is shown by the fact that a single stalk of corn growing by itself seldom makes perfect ears, as the pollen is blown away and does not fall to any extent on its own pistils. Therefore, in getting seed from the best stalks in the field you may get seed that inherits the qualities and stature of the inferior stalks around it, and the plant from which it came. A plant bearing two ears will usually make the best ear the highest one on the stalk. But it depends on what the object is. If you want to which ear will make the best seed. If you have corn that is inclined to grow too tall, and put its ears up out of reach, it will be best to take the lower ear, as that will tend to reduce the height of the product. But, having corn of a proper stature, I would take the best formed ear. I would pay less attention to the particular shape of the ear than to the relative character of the plant. But, while some field selection is better than crib selection, it is far better to plant a seed patch every year away from any other corn.

As soon as the tassels appear, cover the patch and remove the green tassels from every stalk that shows no ear, for these, if left to ripen, pollinate, will breed more barren stalks, and it is perfectly possible to breed out barrenness in corn, which cuts the general average crop more than farmers imagine. Then, too, I would remove the green tassels from all stalks that do not come somewhere near my ideal of a perfect corn plant—a plant that carries the ears handy and about half-way from ground to tassel and bears two ears on the stalk. By eliminating all the barren and inferior tassels the pollen will be furnished by the best only. Then every year you can select closer and closer, till you get a type that will come true to seed, and your corn will be taken notice of by your neighbors. Always, of course, select the very choicest for the new seed patch, and use the rest for the general crop. And all this will be entitling to exceptional privilege many years till your corn will be wanting to buy your corn for seed.

A Winter Cover Crop.
"Excuse my ignorance, but I do not know where else to go for information. You insist on the importance of a cover crop on the land in winter. Will you answer the purpose to leave a heavy growth of pea vines on the land?" No, it will not answer.

"I want to prevent the loss of soluble nitrates and other plant food from the soil in winter. The dead pea vines would have no effect, but would themselves be losing some. What is needed is a green, growing crop that will take up and use the plant food while it would otherwise be leached from the soil in the winter rains. Then by turning this crop under we recover what would have otherwise been lost to the soil, and, besides, if we use it as a winter cover, we will get a large increase of nitrogen from the air. Winter cover crops are of far more importance in the South than in the North, where the soil is locked up all winter by frost, while here we have an open spell as frozen ones. Even with a cover crop like rye, the soil gains some organic matter of a carbonaceous nature that all plants get from the air.

Some Apparent Inconsistencies.
You are a great advocate for deep plowing, and you nevertheless advise in preparing corn land for wheat that it should not be broken deeply, but disked three or four inches. Why this difference? You also say that if clover is supplied with nitrogenous fertilizer it will not get as much nitrogen from the air. And yet you say that we should have a winter cover of crimson clover for corn, and on it spread the manure, and then let the plowing get it. Would not the clover get more of the aerial nitrogen without the manure? I take this occasion to say that I do not object to criticism, as it gives me an opportunity to explain more fully what my critics have called to recognize. Not that I am always right, but, on the contrary, am always ready to acknowledge a mistake. But there is no real inconsistency in what I have advocated, and which the writer of the above wishes more information. I have certainly advocated deep breaking of the soil, and on hill lands, liable to wash, deep subsoiling. If I was breaking fallow early in summer for wheat, I would certainly break it deep. But all the remainder of the season I would still shallowly to keep down the weeds and then let the plowing get settled. Now we have these same conditions in the cornfield, only that instead of a bare fallow we have the crop on the land.

We break the land deeply for the corn, and then cultivate shallow, and thus bring the same conditions we would have in a summer fallow. Now we certainly would not replot late in the season the summer fallow, so I would not replot after corn, but would take the fallow made by the growing crop. Now it is true that supplying a summer crop like clover with readily available nitrogen will cause the plant to get less nitrogen from the air. But in the case of crimson clover, grown as a cover crop to turn under for corn, it is true that I would spread the winter manure on it as fast as made, but primarily it is put there for the corn and not for the clover, and it will not seriously interfere with the getting of nitrogen from the air, as would be done by an application to the clover of the readily available nitrate of soda. The idea is to concentrate the manure on one field in the rotation, and the field that can use the farm manure accumulation to best advantage is the corn field, and the clover there to help the clover make the corn. It is not merely the fertilizing, but the humus-making, that is sought in getting the manure on the cornfield, and through the cultivation of the corn to get the soil into the best condition for the wheat crop.

With a heavy manured soil of clover turned under for the corn, we can grow the heaviest crops of wheat with only a liberal amount of phosphoric acid added.

And right there is where many farmers fall with wheat. They do not have an excess of the phosphate. Even if an excess is applied, the soil will hold on to the remainder, and the clover following the wheat will benefit by it. If I was in good wheat-growing section, and was using red clover, I would not haul out manure on that clover till the winter before I wanted to turn it under for corn, and then, during the first season, it would be getting nitrogen from the air. Clover of any kind will gain more nitrogen on land that is not rich than it will on rich soil or a soil with an accumulation of nitrogen, and the richer we get our soil the less nitrogen it will gain from the air, since it can get all it needs from the soil. Nevertheless, we must continue to grow it for its humus-making capacity.

Poultry.
I am often asked why I do not have more to say on the poultry matter. The writers are generally city men who have caught the hen fever, and have been figuring out the wonderful profits that can be made from chickens. I never write advice concerning things in which I have had no experience. I have long since told our readers that I am no poultryman. So far as I have observed, poultry on a general basis, properly attended to, is a valuable asset to the farm stock, but I have never known a man to try to make a living on a small place devoted entirely to chickens and eggs, and buying his feed, and selling the product on the general market, to make a living at it. But I can count hundreds of places where city men have invested their means in such an enterprise and have failed and gone back to the city, wiser and poorer than before. Right in sight of my home a city man bought an acre or two of land, built a fine house and a long range of chicken houses. He sold quantities of produce in the way of eggs and chickens for a year or two, but now has gone back to the city, and the place is for sale. So whenever a city man, who has gotten the back-to-the-land fever, writes for advice I advise him to go to farming and make the poultry an adjunct to his farming rather than make a poultry enterprise and fail.

Salt as a Fertilizer.
"I can get a quantity of waste salt cheaply. Where is the best place to use it as a fertilizer?" Put it in the branch and salt the fishes. Salt is of no value as a fertilizer for any crop. It is the chloride of sodium, and chlorine is poisonous to vegetation, and soda is not used to any extent as plant food, except by such things as naturally grow on the salt beaches.

Another odd inquiry comes to me almost every week. The writers see a great heap of sawdust at a mill and want to know if it will not be valuable on the land as manure. They simply fail to realize that sawdust is simply wood cut into very small bits, and that wood, until it is completely rotten could not possibly help plant life. Even when an old pile of sawdust seems to be completely rotten, it will be found so sour that it would do more harm than good. And in any event a farmer can be much better employed than in hauling sawdust.

Rye as a Humus Crop.
"Will a good crop of rye turned under in April keep up the supply of humus in truck land? Rye will keep up the organic decay in the soil, but will not, like clover, add nitrogen to the soil, as the rye gets its nitrogen from the soil. Still it will stop the loss of nitrogen in the winter, and this will be restored to the land, and to that extent it will conserve the nitrogen. Crimson clover will be far better.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ALCOHOLISM AND MORPHINISM.
Sufferers of alcoholism and morphinism, by joining a club of fifty now being formed—twenty already enrolled—will be entitled to exceptional privileges by payment of usual fee.

Our equipment is thoroughly modern, splendid country house, tastefully furnished, good water, heat and light, close to railroad and convenient to Richmond. Resident physician and nurses. Your own doctor on call. Refuse. By giving name of your physician in your answer, you will receive full particulars. Everything strictly confidential.

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM CORPORATION,
P. O. Box 350, Richmond, Va.

TWO RUNNING EVENTS FOR TO-DAY

Six Horses in the Three-Year-Old Trotting Events Go After \$600 Purse.

The racing features of the Virginia State Fair commence at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The horses will be called at 2 o'clock in the harness event, and the first running race will be called at 2 o'clock.

The first race is the three-year-old trot for a purse of \$600.

The race card in detail follows:

First race, Monday, October 6.

First race, three-year-old trot, called at 2 o'clock, race at 2:30 o'clock—Petronella W., Al Ola, Sadie Penn, Belvol, Peter Neptune, Peter Margin.

Second race, running; two-year-olds; five furlongs—Donk, 95; Plunk, 114; Gallant Boy, 107; Colors, 103; Cascarla, 102.

Third race, steeplechase, four-year-olds and upwards; two miles—Bronte, 142; Voltaire, 142; Racewell, 132; Orderly Nat, 140; Jean Wagner, 142; Essex, 146; Sarwood, 142.

Fourth race, three-year-olds and upwards; selling; six furlongs—Get Up, 111; Sater, 118; Skeets, 111; Ballymoor, 119; Lord Leighton, 113; Orson, 113; Billie Hubs, 123; Stealaway, 113; Earl of Richmond, 123.

First running race called at 2 o'clock.

*Ten pounds claimed for maiden jockey.

The horses and owners in the three-year-old trot, follow:

Petronella W., b. f., by Petaurist—J. O. Winston, Sauterites, N. Y.

Belvol, b. c., by Walnut Hall—G. A. Harrison, Waverly, Va.

Al Ola, b. c., by Allerton—W. W. Bonnell, Salem, Ohio.

Peter Neptune, b. c., by Peter the Great—W. L. Bull, Melfa, Va.

Sadie Penn, b. f., by William Penn—H. R. Tyson, Newark, Del.

Peter Margin, blk. c., by Peter the Great—A. H. Tyson, Wilmington, Del.

BOWLING

The Commercial Bowling League will open the season at the Newport Alleys to-night when the Vaughan-Robertson Drug Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio teams will be pitted against each other in the opening series.

Following is the schedule for the week on the Newport Alleys:

Monday night—Vaughan-Robertson Drug Company vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Office.

Tuesday night—Richmond Alces vs. Wade Stars.

Wednesday night—Railroad Y. M. C. A. vs. Montebellos.

Thursday night—Richmond Lunch vs. Remingtons.

Friday night—Sibley Shoe Company vs. Bishop Shirt Company.

The following is a complete lineup of the team and players of the Commercial League:

Railroad Y. M. C. A.—Wilson (captain), Whitehead, Johnson, Hite, Bethel, Purdy, Gansert, O'Marrow, Dan-Grice, Maddox.

Bishop Shirt Company—Lawery (captain), Burdette, A. Davis, Butler, Bishop, H. Johnson, Battize.

Chesapeake and Ohio Office—Lingo (captain), Parker, Miller, Littlepage, Phipps, Fling, Powers.

Montebellos—Gunn (captain), Newcomb, Curry, Tyles, Burch, Derr.

Sibley Shoe Company—Avery (captain), Holland, Childs, Parrish, Sibley, King, Krutzen.

The following is a complete list of players who will compose The Times-Dispatch League, which opens the season Tuesday night, October 14:

Ad Men—Goode (captain), Armstrong, Hardwick.

Make Ups—Helfert (captain), Jordan, Britt.

Engravers—Burks (captain), Rose, Davis.

Operators—Gates (captain), Magarian, McNeill.

Wouldn't Pay Fare.
Jessie Peyton, colored, was arrested yesterday on a car of the Richmond and Henrico Railway for refusing to pay her fare. She was turned over to Patrolman Williams, and a charge of disorderly conduct lodged against her at the First Police Station.

PACKARD and HUDSON MOTOR CARS
Gordon Motor Co.

FALL HATS.
ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES, BOTH CROWN AND STIFF.

Tyler's
FIRST AND BROAD STS.
INCORPORATED

Amusements
ACADEMY, To-Morrow and Wed.
Matinee Wednesday.

LINA ABARBANEL,
In the New Musical Play,

"THE RED CANARY."
Prices: Matinee, 25c to \$1.50; Night, 50c to \$2.00.

Academy, Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
Matinee Saturday.

Charles Frohman Presents,
THE SENSATIONAL DETECTIVE
DRAMA.

"The Conspiracy"
Prices: Matinee, 25c to \$1.00; Night, 50c to \$1.50.

BIJOU—THIS WEEK
Mat., Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

ROBERT HILLIARD'S GREAT SUCCESS,
"A FOOL THERE WAS"
By Porter Emerson Browne.

NEXT WEEK—EUGENIE BLAIR, IN
"MADAME X."

EMPIRE, TO-DAY
AND ALL WEEK,
"QUO VADIS"
Performances: 11 A. M., 2, 4, 7 and 9 P. M.

Prices: 15c and 25c; Children, 10c.

The Valentine Museum
ELEVENTH AND CLAY STREETS.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Admission, 25c. Free on Saturdays.

Do You Know Which Are the Correct Titles To the Seventy-Seven Booklovers' Pictures?

No? Then, in submitting your set, better not act as though you thought you surely know them. Submit ALL the POSSIBLY brought you. Submit the TOTAL RESULT of your ingenious days of playing this game—not a portion of them.

Here Are the Judges of the Booklovers' Contest Game:

HON. GEO. AINSLIE, Mayor of Richmond.

REV. EDW. N. CALISCH, Ph.D., A Distinguished Scholar and Writer.

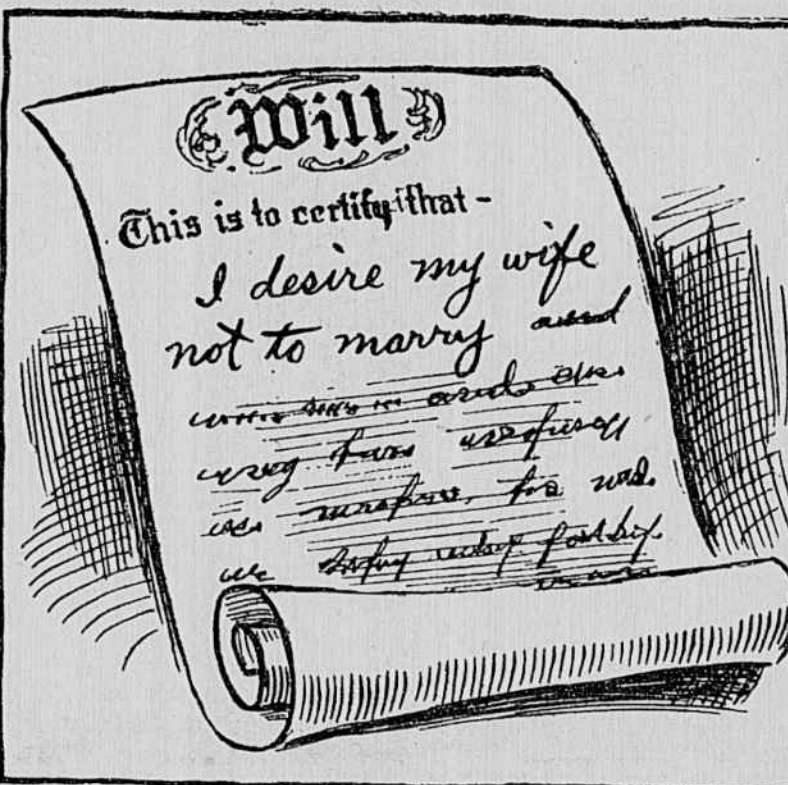
W. L. PRINCE, Dean of Richmond Academy.

Their names stand as an absolute guarantee of the fairness of the contest, and they will have immediate and personal charge of the contest, and will see that an impartial awarding of the prizes is made. The checking of the sets of answers will be entirely in their charge.

The Times-Dispatch's Great \$1200.00 Gold Booklovers' Contest

Picture No. 72

Date, October 6th



What Book Does This Picture Represent? Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

Title

Author

Your Name

Street and Number

City or Town

TOTAL NUMBER OF PICTURES, 77. Contest began July 27th.

Each day a different picture appears in this space. Cut them out. Save them until the last picture appears on October 11th. Don't send in partial lists. Wait until you have all the answers to the 77.

Read Rules, Daily Story and Special Announcements in another part of this paper. It will help you win a prize. Extra pictures and coupons of any date that have appeared may be had at 2c. Enter to-day without registering your name. Merely Save Pictures and Coupons as they appear.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK FOR CATALOGUE
If you cut this order form, fill it out and send or bring it in with the sum designated, you will receive the Official Copyrighted Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles, and seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures in the contest. In the catalogue are all the correct titles to the seventy-seven pictures. Catalogue, 35 cents at this office, 40 cents by mail.

Do Not Send Stamps or Silver. Send Check or Money Order.

Booklovers' Contest Editor,
The Times-Dispatch:

Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.

Name

Street and No.

City

State

1913.

BEWARE OF FAKERS
Who Offer to Sell Worthless List of Titles—They Cannot Help You How They Work

These fakers generally advertise that for a 2-cent stamp they will send several titles, which, in the opinion of the fakers, will prove correct titles to the pictures. Accompanying the "sample" lists of titles will be a letter advising that for 50 cents, a dollar, two dollars, or more, they will supply lists of titles that will seem to fit the pictures. Don't deal with these sharpers. If they could furnish a list of titles, they would solve the pictures—they would use their own lists and win the prizes. They know no more about the titles than you do.

The principal features in connection with this contest are copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Co., San Francisco, Cal.

The Answer Book Is An Advantageous Purchase for You Only If---

you intend to submit seventy-five or more extra answers to the puzzles in The Times-Dispatch Booklovers' Contest.

Get it straight that the first essential feature of the Answer Book is that it permits you to submit ten answers (all you're allowed) to each picture with but one copy of the puzzle. That's its great and only virtue.

The Answer Book does not assist you to solve the puzzles; does not give you any preference over the contestant who uses it not; does not assure you of a prize.

But if you are one of those ambitious puzzlers who are not satisfied to submit but one answer to a picture; who want to send in all possible solutions, and so better their chance of winning, then you will find it to your profit to purchase an Answer Book, because—

You need buy no extra coupons upon which to submit your extra answers. Suppose you desire to submit, on an average, one additional solution to each picture, seventy-seven in all. Extra coupons cost two cents apiece—154 cents in all. Now, would it not be wiser and more profitable to expend 75 cents for an Answer Book, which permits not only one, but nine extra answers to each picture?

That's what the Answer Book does—saves you money on extra coupons. Besides that, it is a very convenient way to keep your answers, and it contains six coupons, which are redeemable for reprints of Pictures 35 to 70, inclusive.

Its price is 75 cents, 80 cents by mail. Procurable at the office of The Times-Dispatch.

Summed up, the most money that you can spend on the Booklovers' Contest is \$1.10—35 cents for a Catalogue and 75 cents for an Answer Book. Any money spent beyond this will not profit you one whit. And the prizes, they aggregate \$1,200.00.

You'll like to play this Booklovers' Contest game, and you stand an excellent chance to win great rewards.

ENTER THIS CONTEST TO-DAY

You can enter contest at any time. Order the paper sent you for three months, beginning with issue of day your order is received.

Get in the contest right now. It is just becoming interesting.

Don't miss a single picture. Get this paper every day.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily and Sunday by carrier 65 cents a month.

Daily and Sunday by mail for three months, \$1.50.

Price of paper per single copy—

Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.

GET AN ANSWER BOOK (it contains 77 double pages) AND 35 PICTURES FREE

You can make ten answers to each picture, yet only need but one copy of each picture.

On the upper page you paste a picture. On the lower section you write from one to ten book titles which you have selected for the picture pasted above.

You save time, labor and expense with an Answer Book, and it helps you to win.

USE THIS ORDER FORM FOR THE ANSWER BOOK.

....., 1913.

Booklovers' Contest Editor,

The Times-Dispatch:

Find herewith 80 cents (75 cents at office), for which deliver to me your Answer Book and six certificates, returnable as the pictures appear in the contest for Pictures Nos. 36 to 70.

Name

Street and No.

City

State

1913.

Do not send stamps or silver. Send check or money order.